

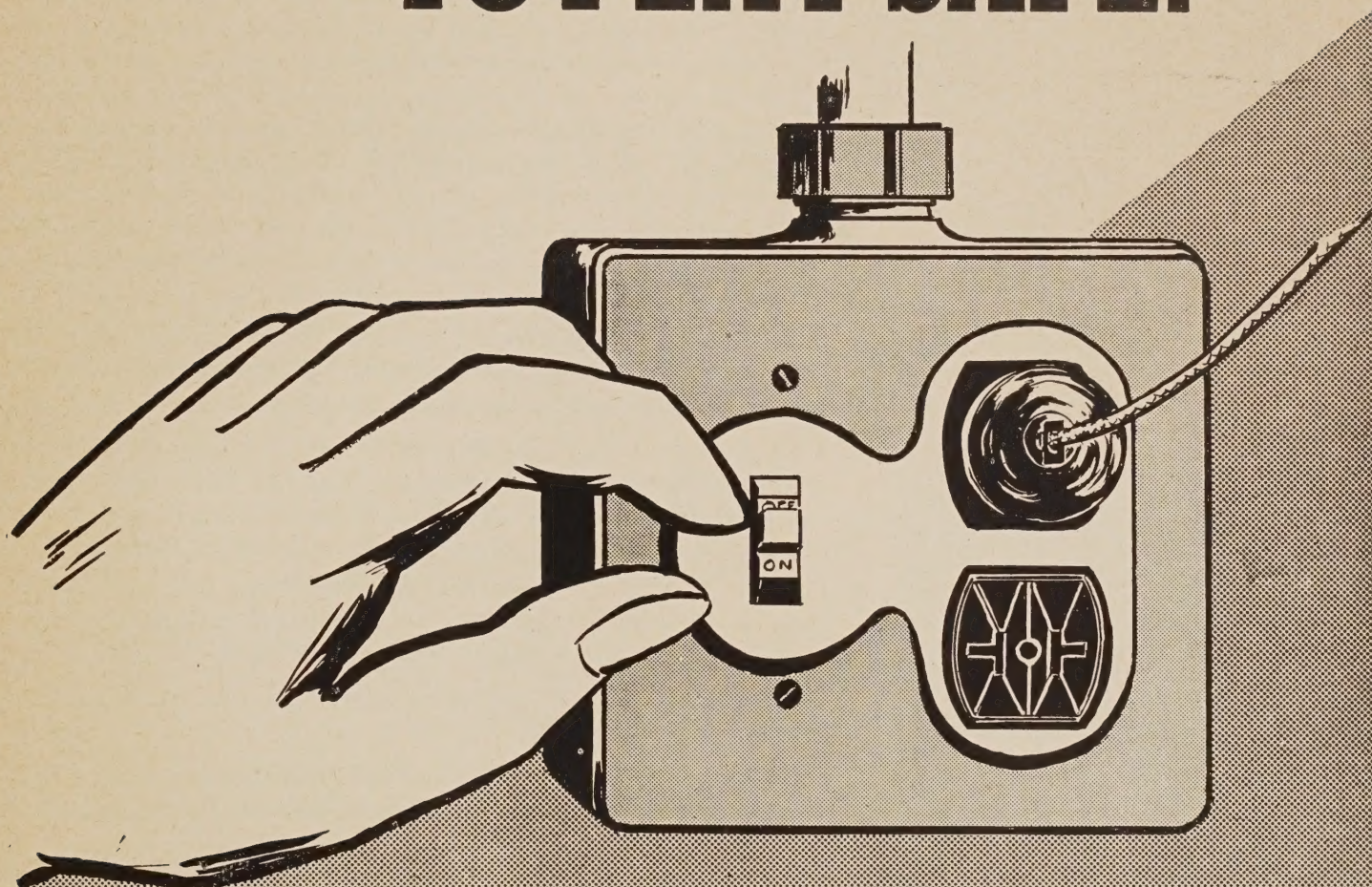
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It's Smart

TO PLAY SAFE!



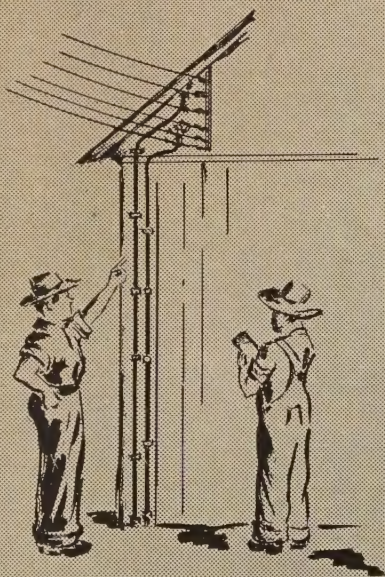
THERE'S a safe way to do every farm job—and an unsafe way. That goes double for jobs done with the help of electric power. Electricity has its own safety rules, and they must be followed. You and your household should know and understand those rules—and stick to them. They're simple to learn, and easy to follow.

This leaflet outlines practical ways to insure the safe use of electricity on the farm. Read them carefully, then check yourself to see how many you are putting into practice.

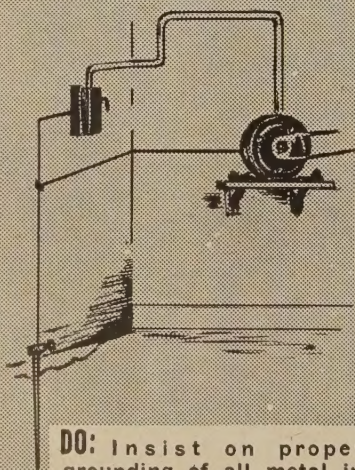
THINGS TO DO



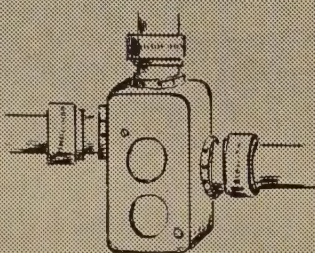
DO: Plan your wiring layout for present and future needs.



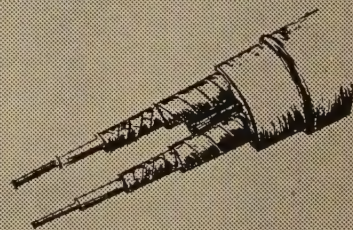
DO: Insist on thorough inspection before turning on the power.



DO: Insist on proper grounding of all metal in connections.



DO: Check up on all fittings to keep them tight and safe.



DO: Insist on the right size and kind of wire throughout.

Rule 1—Before you wire your farmstead, go over the whole wiring plan with a competent inspector . . . your Co-op can help you get one. Planning ahead will save trouble later when you want to extend your basic wiring job, add connections, or make other changes. Planning is the basis for safe wiring.

Rule 2—Insist on the proper size and type wire (No. 12 wire is the smallest recommended size for farmsteads), and enough circuits and outlets to meet present and future needs. Insist on proper location of switches, away from children or animals. Insist upon thorough grounding of the neutral system conductor and of all equipment, especially grounding of motor housing, and all exposed metal of the wiring system and in the outbuilding or barn itself. Insist on proper insulation at all necessary points. (Failure to observe proper grounding or insulation cost one farmer 18 cows and a bull, when the animals touched an electrically-charged metal stanchion.) Your Co-op inspector can tell you when grounding and insulating are properly done.

Rule 3—Before turning on the farmstead electric service, ask your Co-op to have the wiring and equipment inspected thoroughly! It's worth a check-up—ask the farmer who lost his herd.

Rule 4—Make certain your feet and hands are dry before handling cords, sockets and electrical equipment. Keep the equipment itself dry and away from moisture. Don't handle electrical equipment while standing on a damp floor. Frequently the main switch should be disconnected before you handle electrical equipment.

Rule 5—Have enough light where you're handling electrical equipment. Keep a supply of large enough lamps on hand at all times.

Rule 6—Keep electrical installations, lamps, and wires free from dust and dirt, as far as possible.

Rule 7—Keep gears enclosed or guarded on all operating devices. Put adequate guards on all rotating, flying or otherwise protruding parts,

and around running belts. When using welding equipment, use only approved models, and wear gloves and a protective screen. (Do not install a welder without notifying your Co-op.) Shut off power when making repairs or oiling equipment.

Rule 8—When a fuse blows, do not replace it until you have located and corrected the source of the trouble. See that proper size fuse is used for replacement.

Rule 9—Check cables or conduits, outlet boxes and equipment periodically to see that they are rigidly fastened in place, and that fittings are properly bonded. Check for loose connections at terminal points, switches and motors.

THINGS NOT TO DO

Rule 1—Don't add electrical extensions haphazardly! Make sure all new wiring is heavy enough to carry the load intended for it, as well as the old wiring to which the new is added. Don't overload your wire. Don't use extension cords as permanent wiring!

Rule 2—Don't use more than one piece of portable equipment on one outlet!

Rule 3—Don't use metal sockets in farmstead wiring—use porcelain or other approved non-metallic ones throughout! Don't use pull chain switches unless they contain an insulating link or cord!

Rule 4—Don't overload your motors.

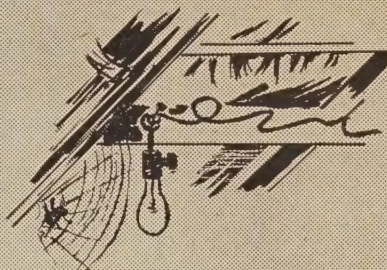
Rule 5—Don't let the braid or insulation on wires get frayed . . . make repairs or replace cords at the first sign of danger!

Rule 6—Don't hang wires over nails or other protruding objects!

Rule 7—Don't raise high metal objects, such as well casings or hay loaders, into or near the highline or power line across your farm yard!



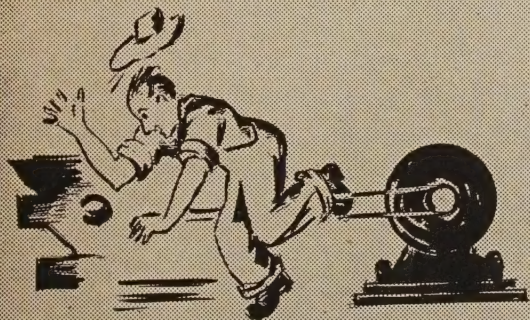
DON'T: Damp walls and floors are unsafe for man and beast.



DON'T: Loose wires and dirty corners spell trouble — fix them.



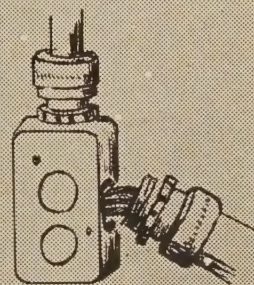
DON'T: Metal sockets in barns are dangerous—use non-metallic.



DON'T: Belts or machinery can become unguarded hazards.



DON'T: Wires and cords must never become frayed and unsafe.



DON'T: Loose fittings are unsafe—they can cause accidents.



"Believe me, I'm playing safe"!

I've planned our wiring for safety and had it inspected—

I'm getting the inspector's advice on new extensions—

I check up regularly on the condition of farmstead wiring and equipment—

I make sure all electrical farm equipment we buy is safe—

I don't handle electrical apparatus with wet hands or near wash basins or other wet places—

I've adequately grounded all our fixed or portable electrical farm equipment—

I have plenty of light where it's needed on the farmstead—

I don't have more than one piece of portable electrical farm equipment on one electrical outlet—

I have plenty of outlets on the farmstead for future extensions—

I check wiring and equipment regularly to see everything is tight and in good shape—